

ring in families previously unaffected. Traveling eastward, we find it in Asia, as follows: Lepers swarm in Arabia, Syria and Palestine. Jerusalem has a leper hospital. It is very common in Persia. In Asia Minor its presence is evidenced by the fact of a leper hospital at Scutari. We have already alluded to its immense prevalence and fearfully rapid spread in British India, under the fostering care of the Royal College of Physicians. In Indo-China we meet it extensively in Burmah, Siam and Malacca, and not less so in the French Colonies. In China proper, the lepers are almost innumerable. Leper-houses are as common as they were in England four hundred years ago, and that is saying much. In the city of Canton alone there are between three thousand and four thousand cases. They are numerous in Japan, the Indian Islands, Kamschatka and the Aleutian Islands. Proceeding now to the great dark continent, on which our illustrious compatriot has been recently throwing a ray of light, we find many in Egypt, Abyssinia, Darfur and Senegambia, and, on the coast further south, many, with an alarming tendency to increase at the Cape of Good Hope; some on the west coast and in the Islands of Madeira, the Azores, St. Helena, Madagascar and Mauritius. In the Pacific we find it in the Sunda and Philippine Islands, and the fearful story of its introduction and rapid spread in the Sandwich Islands, until every fifteenth of the population is a leper, is familiar to us all. Chinese and Indian immigration has introduced it into Australia. Still continuing across the Pacific, we find it firmly established in California, whose representatives in this Conference gave us timely warning at the last meeting. Lepers are numerous in Mexico, Central America, Ecuador, Venezuela, Uruguay. They are numerous in French and British Guiana. Leprosy is rife in many provinces of Brazil, hospitals being found in five different cities. The Antilles are full of it. Jamaica contains from seven hundred to eight hundred lepers. In Barbadoes the population has increased six per cent., while lepers have increased